

**FOOD BALANCE SHEETS
BILANS ALIMENTAIRES
HOJAS DE BALANCE DE ALIMENTOS**

1964-66 **AVERAGE
MOYENNE
PROMEDIO**



FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS, ROME, 1971

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE, ROME, 1971

ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS PARA LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION, ROMA, 1971



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This publication has been prepared from the information available to FAO up to 31st January 1971.

The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations concerning the legal or constitutional status of any country, territory or sea area, or concerning the delimitation of frontiers.

Cette publication a été préparée sur les données dont disposait la FAO jusqu'au 31 janvier 1971.

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Esta publicación ha sido preparada con los datos recibidos por la FAO hasta el 31 de enero de 1971.

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Foreword

The present publication of 1964-66 average food balance sheets continues the series of FAO's periodical publications on the subject. Compared to earlier issues its preparation has been influenced by three important developments in FAO's work on food and agricultural statistics.

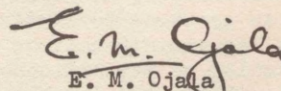
In the first place, for the majority of countries a system of supply/utilization accounts for primary and processed food and agricultural commodities, based on all information available to FAO, was recently prepared covering the period 1961-67 which provided a comprehensive and consistent set of data for the compilation of food balance sheets. In presenting the food balance sheets for these countries, the greatest possible detail has been retained to enable inter-country comparisons and to stimulate further discussions on the assumptions made by the FAO, particularly with regard to utilization statistics and technical conversion factors, which are shown in an additional table.

Secondly, systematic consultations on the food balance sheets were held in the FAO in the course of 1970 with due participation of all related statistical, economic, nutritional and technical disciplines.

Thirdly, the food balance sheets so prepared were submitted to countries for comments, which are reflected in the present version. All this has led to a largely extended geographical coverage. While the previous issue included 1960-62 average food balance sheets for 63 countries, 1964-66 data for 132 countries are shown in the present publication. Furthermore, it is our belief, that through the process of consultations with the countries and within the FAO, the informational value of the food balance sheets has been considerably improved.

The data included in this publication provided a major input in preparing the statistical base for the new edition of FAO's Agricultural Commodity Projections, issued in the Autumn of 1971. In fact a special chapter of this study deals with the implications of the projections for the world food and nutrition situation. The data will also be extensively used in future work under FAO's Perspective Study of World Agricultural Development and its contributions to the review and appraisal studies for the Second United Nations Development Decade. The entire system of supply/utilization statistics is being extended at present to maintain on computer up-to-date series from 1961 onwards to be used throughout the FAO for statistical and economic intelligence purposes.

FAO is at present engaged in promoting, through meetings of its regional statutory bodies on food and agricultural statistics, the establishment of a system of supply/utilization statistics in the countries themselves, involving all government agencies concerned, to make the best use of the available data and to stimulate lasting improvement of national statistics through the conduct of appropriate field surveys. It is my sincere hope that the present publication will contribute to these efforts.



E. M. Ojala
Assistant Director-General
Economic and Social Department

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Introduction

The present publication continues the series of FAO's periodical publications of food balance sheets for countries. The first loose-leaf booklet of food balance sheets for 41 countries covering the pre-war period and 1947/48 was published in April 1949, with a supplement in 1950 giving 1948/49 data for 36 countries. The second booklet was published in 1955 giving 1950/51 and 1951/52 data for 33 countries, together with revised data for the pre-war period. Supplements were issued in 1956 giving 1952/53 data for 30 countries, and in 1957 giving 1953/54 and 1954/55 data for 29 countries.

For methodological reasons, it was decided in 1957 to discontinue the publication of annual food balance sheets and to publish instead, three-year average food balance sheets. The first set of three-year average food balance sheets for 30 countries was issued in 1958, covering the period 1954-56; the second for 43 countries in 1963, covering the period 1957-59 and the third, for 63 countries in 1966, covering the period 1960-62. In 1960, time series covering average periods 1935-39, 1948-50, 1951-53 and 1954-56 were published showing data for 32 countries on production, available supply, feed and manufacture, as well as per caput food supplies available for human consumption in quantity, caloric value and protein and fat content.

Food balance sheets were the main source of data used in the assessment and appraisal of the world food situation which FAO made for the pre-war period in its first World Food Survey (1946), for the early post-war period in the Second World Food Survey (1952), and for the late 1950's in its Third World Food Survey (1963) ^{1/}. For the purposes of these surveys, food balance sheets were prepared on an ad hoc basis for many more countries than had been included in the regular publications on the subject referred to earlier. Thus, the first World Food Survey was based on pre-war data for 70 countries, representing about 90% of the world population at that time, and the Third World Food Survey on data for over 80 countries relating to the late 1950's, covering some 95% of the world's population. Food balance sheets also provided a major source of information for establishing the statistical base of FAO's Indicative World Plan for Agricultural Development, ^{2/} for which purpose 1961-63 average food balance sheets were prepared for all the 64 developing countries included in the study.

In recent years, the geographical coverage of FAO's regular work on food balance sheets has been progressively extended to meet the statistical needs of FAO's contribution to the review and appraisal studies for the Second UN Development Decade, of FAO's Agricultural Commodity Projections 1970-1980 (Doc. No. CCGP 71/20) and of work initiated under FAO's Perspective Study of World Agricultural Development. This is intended to lead to the establishment of an interlinked computer storage and processing system of food and agricultural commodity data and related statistics on an up-to-date basis including all major countries of the world. Accordingly, it has been possible to include in this publication food balance sheets relating to the average period 1964-66 for as many as 132 countries. ^{3/}

^{1/} FAO: (1946): World Food Survey, FAO: Washington D.C.

- (1952): Second World Food Survey, FAO: Rome.

- (1963): Third World Food Survey, FFHC Basic Studies No. 11, FAO: Rome.

^{2/} FAO: (1969): Provisional Indicative World Plan for Agricultural Development, Document C69/4 presented to the 15th Session of the FAO Conference, FAO: Rome.

^{3/} The food balance sheet for Ghana included in this publication relates to the average period 1966-68 because the data relating to earlier years were not considered reliable by the country authorities.

The publication is divided into three parts. Part I includes detailed food balance sheets for 86 countries showing systematically supply and utilization of primary and processed products. Out of these, food balance sheets for 77 countries were derived from country-cum-commodity supply/utilization accounts for primary and derived commodities prepared in the FAO for 72 countries and by the CAIS Secretariat for their five member countries (Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua), making use of national food balance sheets whenever available. 4/

Parts II and III present food balance sheets in a more aggregate form. Part II gives food balance sheets for 5 countries mainly prepared in the FAO, for which no detailed information on supply and utilization of primary and derived products was available. Eastern European countries are included in this part, as well as Southern Africa, comprising the territories of South Africa, Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia and Swaziland. No separate food balance sheets could be prepared for the constituent territories of Southern Africa in the absence of data on trade between them.

Part III includes food balance sheets for 21 countries prepared by the countries themselves and in the case of 16 OECD members received through the OECD. These are also presented in aggregate form, as the preparation of systematic sets of supply/utilization accounts for the countries in question will be undertaken in the future.

All the food balance sheets prepared in the FAO were submitted for comments and clearance to the countries concerned and the comments received are reflected in the present version of the food balance sheet.

FAO recently started work on revising the supply/utilization statistics available for the period 1961-1970, and the preparation of a publication showing consistent time series of per caput food supply by countries and commodities in terms of quantity, caloric value and nutrient content, is included in FAO's Programme of Work for 1972-73.

The food balance sheets presented in this publication provide a picture of the stocks and flows related to the supply and utilization of foodstuffs during the average period 1964-66 in the 132 countries covered. On the supply side, production, imports and net changes in stocks are distinguished. On the utilization side, a distinction is made between domestic utilization and exports. Domestic utilization is further sub-divided into utilization for food and non-food purposes. Non-food purposes comprise sector inputs, such as feed and seed, as well as uses for industrial purposes and quantities wasted during storage and transportation. In this way, estimates are obtained of food supplies available for human consumption at the retail level, i.e., as the food leaves the retail shop, or otherwise enters the household.

In general, all commodities that are potentially edible have been taken into account whether they are actually eaten or used for non-food purposes. As already indicated, the degree of detail in commodity presentation is different between the three parts. In accordance with the principles recently developed by the FAO for the establishment of supply/utilization accounts 5/, the food balance sheets in Part I cover all primary food items and, whenever feasible, products derived therefrom, up to the first stage of processing and to higher stages where important. In the food balance sheets in Parts II and III, information on both primary and derived products is given only where both move into human consumption (e.g., milk and milk products). In other

4/ The methodology of supply/utilization accounts and related food balance sheets and other derived statistics was discussed at the Third Session of FAO's Statistics Advisory Committee of Experts, Rome, June/July 1967 and at the following recent meetings of FAO's regional statutory bodies on food and agricultural statistics: 7th Session of the FAO/ECE/CES Study Group on Food and Agricultural Statistics in Europe, Geneva, December 1969; 5th Session of the Near East Commission on Agricultural Statistics, Cairo, April 1970; 5th Session of the FAO/IASI Sub-Committee on Agricultural Statistics of COINS, Washington D.C., May 1970; 3rd Session of Asian and Far East Commission on Agricultural Statistics, Bangkok, October 1970.

5/ c.f. FAO (1967): "Food Balance Sheets", paper presented at the 3rd Session of FAO's Statistics Advisory Committee of Experts, June/July 1967, Rome, Italy, and FAO: "Preparation of Supply/Utilization Balances for Food and Agricultural Commodities - Recommendations regarding methods, concepts, definitions and classifications", document considered at the sessions of the FAO regional statutory statistical bodies, referred to in Footnote 4/ above.

cases, information is given either in the form of the primary products (e.g., cereals) or of the processed products (e.g., meat, sugar and vegetable oils). Here the emphasis is still mainly on the estimation of supplies available for human consumption. A more comprehensive presentation will be given in the future after systematic supply/utilization statistics for these countries have been established.

All food balance sheets give data on per caput food supplies available for human consumption obtained by dividing the data on total supplies by the related data on the population actually partaking of it. Data on per caput food supplies are expressed in terms of quantity and by applying appropriate food composition factors also in terms of caloric value and protein and fat content.

In preparing food balance sheets in the FAO, use was made of all available statistics from countries on supply and utilization of foodstuffs. These, of course, vary a great deal between countries, both in terms of coverage as well as in accuracy, and in fact, there are many gaps, particularly regarding the statistics of utilization for non-food purposes, such as feed, seed and industrial uses, as well as those of farm, commercial and even Government stocks. To overcome the former difficulty, estimates were prepared in the FAO while the effect of the absence of statistics of stocks is considered to be reduced by preparing the food balance sheets as an average of three years. But even the statistics of production and trade, on which the accuracy of food balance sheets depends most, are, in many cases, subject to considerable improvement through the organization of appropriate statistical field surveys. The available statistics being what they are, considerable use had to be made in the preparation of the food balance sheets of evaluation techniques provided by consistency checks. Internal consistency checks are inherent in the accounting technique of the food balance sheet itself. Even more important are external consistency checks based on related supplementary information such as the results of food consumption and dietary surveys taken in various parts of the world as well as relevant technical, nutritional and economic expertise. For this purpose inter-disciplinary meetings were organized within the FAO to consider the food balance sheets prior to submitting them to countries for review, comments and approval to be included in this publication. It is believed that the food balance sheets so prepared, while often being far from satisfactory in the proper statistical sense, provide an approximate picture of the overall food situation in the countries that may be used for economic and nutritional studies, the preparation of development plans and the formulation of related projects, as in fact is being done in the FAO; it is also hoped that through identification of major gaps in the available data the improvement of national statistics at the source will be stimulated.

Concepts and Definitions Used

The notes below indicate in detail what the data in each column of the food balance sheet represent. 6/

Commodity:

Commodity groups as well as primary and derived commodities are distinguished in the food balance sheets given in Part I. Commodity groups and primary commodities are both in capital letter and are distinguished by indenting the primary commodities. Furthermore, no entries have been made in the food balance sheets in the lines occupied by the names of commodity groups. Derived commodities are also indicated in capital letters and are distinguished from the primary commodities by further indenting and by indicating, in front of the name of the derived commodity, the name of the originating primary commodity in lower case letters.

6/ For further details see FAO (1949): Handbook for the Preparation of Food Balance Sheets, FAO, Washington D.C., and the documents referred to under 5/ above.

first, second and higher stages of processing are distinguished by different degrees of indenting. If the derived product falls in a commodity group different from the one in which the primary commodity is classified, this is indicated by an asterisk in the output column. The definition of commodity groups is in accordance with the international classification adopted for food balance sheet purposes, as reproduced below. 1/

Classification of Commodities for Food Balance Sheet Purposes

CEREALS

Wheat
Rice (paddy)
Coarse grains:
 Maize
 Barley
 Oats
 Millet and sorghum
 Rye
 Others n.e.s.

STARCHY FOOD

Potatoes
Sweet Potatoes
Cassava
Yams
Plantains and bananas *
Others n.e.s. **

SUGAR

Sugar, centrifugal
Sugar, non-centrifugal
Syrups
Others n.e.s.

PULSES, NUTS AND OILSEEDS

Pulses
Nuts and kernels
Oilseeds

VEGETABLES

FRUIT

Citrus fruit:
 Oranges and tangerines
 Lemons and limes
 Others
Bananas *
Other fresh fruit
Dried fruit

MEAT (carcass weight)

Beef and veal (incl. buffalo)
Mutton, lamb and goat meat
Pigmeat
Poultry meat
Other meat n.e.s.
Offal

EGGS

FISH

Finfish
Shellfish

MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS

Milk, whole
Milk, skimmed
Cheese

FATS AND OILS

Butter (incl. ghee)
Vegetable oils
Animals fats (incl. marine oils)

MISCELLANEOUS VEGETAL

Spices
Cocoa

BEVERAGES AND BEVERAGE CROPS

Coffee
Tea
Soft beverages
Alcoholic beverages

* Bananas are included under starchy food only when no separate information is available and when bananas are considered to be a staple food in the diet, otherwise they are included under fruit.

** Dates and figs are included under starchy food when they are considered to be a staple food.

1/ FAO: Preparation of Supply/Utilization Balances ..., op. cit. (see Footnote 5/ above).

The same commodity classification has been applied in the food balance sheets in Parts II and III. As in these food balance sheets no strict distinction is made between primary and derived products, all commodities falling under specified commodity groups are listed uniformly in lower case letters under the name of the commodity group given in capital letters.

Production:

For primary items production relates to the total domestic production whether inside or outside the agricultural sector, i.e., it includes non-commercial production and production in kitchen gardens. Unless otherwise indicated, production is reported at the farm level for primary crop and livestock items (i.e., excluding harvesting losses for crops) and in terms of live weight (i.e., the actual ex-water weight of the catch at the time of capture) for primary fish items. Production of processed commodities relates to the total output of the commodity at the manufacture level (i.e., it comprises output from domestic and imported raw materials of originating products). Reporting units are chosen accordingly, e.g., cereals are reported in terms of grain or paddy rice. Whenever necessary, further clarifications are given in the food balance sheets themselves. As a general rule, all data on meat are expressed in terms of carcass weight. ^{8/} Usually the data on production relate to that which takes place during the years included in the reference period. In the absence of information on changes in stocks, however, production of certain crops may relate to the harvest of the year preceeding the consumption period, if harvesting takes place late in the year, as in such cases the production of a given year is largely moving into consumption in the subsequent year. In the food balance sheets of Part I, a distinction is made between "Output" and "Input". The production of primary as well as of derived products is reported under "Output". For derived commodities, amounts of the originating commodity required for obtaining the output of the derived product are indicated under "Input", expressed in terms of the originating commodity.

Changes in Stocks:

In principle this comprises changes in stocks occurring during the reference period at all levels between the production and the retail levels, i.e., it comprises changes in Government stocks, in stocks with manufacturers, importers, exporters, other wholesale and retail merchants, transport and storage enterprises and in stocks on farms. In actual fact, however, the information available often relates only to stocks held by Governments and even this is not available for a number of countries and important commodities. It is for this reason that food balance sheets are usually prepared as an average for several years as this is believed to reduce the degree of inaccuracy contributed by the absence of information on stocks. "+" relates to net increases in stocks; "-" to net decreases.

Gross Imports:

In principle this covers all movements of the commodity in question into the country, as well as of commodities derived therefrom and not separately included in the food balance sheet. It therefore includes commercial trade, food aid granted on specific terms, donated quantities and estimates of unrecorded trade for any of the types of utilization accounted for in the food balance sheet ^{9/}. As a general rule, figures are reported in terms of netweight, i.e., excluding the weight of the container.

^{8/} For further details regarding the definition of carcass weight, see for example FAO (1970) Production Yearbook 1969, P. 713.

^{9/} Countries that exclude imports for re-exports from their trade statistics are listed in the Section "Systems of Trade" on Page IX of the 1970 FAO Trade Yearbook.

Supply:

Following the recommendations of the Third Session of FAO's Statistics Advisory Committee of Experts this concept is used in the food balance sheets of Part I to indicate the total amount of the commodity in question available during the reference period for exports and domestic utilization. It is obtained by adding to the production, the gross imports and decreases in stocks (in the food balance sheet indicated by "-") or by subtracting increases in stocks (indicated in the food balance sheet by "+"). It is hoped that this concept will be implemented uniformly after the round of regional consultations on recommendations in the field of supply/utilization statistics referred to above 10/ is completed.

Gross Exports:

In principle this covers all movements of the commodity in question out of the country during the reference period. Remarks made above under imports apply by analogy.

Available Supply:

In accordance with earlier international standards for the preparation of food balance sheets 11/, this concept has been used in the food balance sheets in Parts II and III. It relates to the total amount of the commodity in question available during the reference period for domestic utilization and is obtained by adding to the production the gross imports and decreases in stocks (indicated in the food balance sheet by "-") and subtracting gross exports and increases in stocks (indicated in the food balance sheet by "+"). To ensure comparability between the food balance sheets of Part I on the one hand and of Parts II and III on the other, an entry for "Total Domestic Utilization" has been provided in the food balance sheets of Part I which is equivalent to the "Available Supply" concept used in Parts II and III.

Domestic Utilization:

This concept is used in the food balance sheets in Part I. It comprises utilization for feed, seed, manufacture and food, and also includes quantities wasted, for which separate entries are provided, in addition to one giving total domestic utilization. It should be noted that the concept of "Total Domestic Utilization" is equivalent to the concept of "Available Supply" used in the food balance sheets in Parts II and III as indicated above.

Feed:

This comprises amounts of the commodity in question and of edible commodities derived therefrom not shown separately in the food balance sheet (but excluding by-products such as bran and oilcakes) fed to livestock during the reference period, whether domestically produced or imported. The term "Feed" has been used in the food balance sheets in Part I. In Parts II and III, which, as already indicated, still follow the 1949 international recommendations, 11/ the term "Animal feed", suggested therein, has been retained for the time being.

10/ See Footnote 4/

11/ c.f. FAO: Handbook for the Preparation of Food Balance Sheets, op. cit.

Seed:

In principle this comprises all amounts of the commodity in question used during the reference period for reproductive purposes, such as seed, sugar cane planted, eggs for hatching and fish for bait, whether domestically produced or imported.

Manufacture:

In the food balance sheets in Part I, a distinction has been made between manufacture for food and manufacture for industrial use. The amounts of the commodity in question used during the reference period for manufacture of derived commodities for which separate entries are provided in the food balance sheet, including alcoholic beverages, are shown under "Manufacture for Food". Quantities of the commodity in question used for manufacture for non-food purposes, e.g., oil for soap, are shown under "Manufacture for Industrial Uses".

In the food balance sheets in Parts II and III only one entry is provided for manufacture, recording the amounts of the commodity in question used for non-food purposes, for alcoholic beverages as well as for the manufacture of derived items for which separate entries are provided in the food balance sheet. For example, manufacture of cereals includes the amounts used for alcoholic beverages and non-food purposes, such as starch, but not amounts used for flour or milled rice as no separate entries are provided for these. On the other hand, manufacture of milk comprises the amounts used for butter, cheese and other milk products that are shown separately in the food balance sheet.

Waste:

This comprises amounts of the commodity in question and of the commodities derived therefrom not further pursued in the food balance sheet, lost through wastage during the reference period at all stages between the level at which production is recorded and the retail level, i.e., wastage in processing, storage and transportation. It excludes, however, wastage of edible and inedible parts of the commodity occurring after the retail level. Where appropriate, an allowance is made for the reduction in the weight of the commodity between the production and retail levels.

Food:

This concept is used in the food balance sheets in Part I to record the total amount of the commodity in question available for human consumption during the reference period, either in the form specified or in a processed form not further pursued in the food balance sheet. As an example, if separate entries are provided for maize and maize meal, "Food" of maize comprises only the amounts of maize eaten as such, since the amounts available in the form of maize meal, or any product derived therefrom are recorded under "Food" of maize meal. If there is however only an entry for maize, "Food" of maize comprises the amounts of maize, maize meal and any products derived therefrom available for human consumption.

Food (gross), Food (net) and Extraction Rate:

These concepts are used in the food balance sheets in Parts II and III. "Food (gross)" comprises the amounts of the commodity in question and of any commodities derived therefrom not further pursued in the food balance sheet, available for human consumption during the reference period. For example, if an entry is provided for wheat only, "Food (gross)" of wheat relates to the amounts of wheat, wheat flour and any other derived product in terms of grain, available for human consumption during the reference period. "Food (gross)" of milk relates to the amounts of milk available for human consumption during the reference period as milk, but not as

butter, cheese or any other milk product provided for in the food balance sheet. Where the data in these food balance sheets are recorded for primary commodities only, but where commodities derived therefrom appear at the retail level in a different form (e.g., cereals which usually appear at the retail level in the form of flour or milled rice) the column "Extraction rate" indicates the average national rate at which these commodities are converted from the original form into the form in which they appear at the retail level. The corresponding amount of the derived commodity is then shown under "Food (net)".

Per Caput Consumption:

The columns under this heading give estimates of per caput food supplies available for human consumption during the reference period in terms of quantity, caloric value and protein and fat content. Per caput food supplies in terms of quantity are given both in kilogrammes per year and grammes per day, calorie supplies are reported in kilocalories (Calories) per day and protein and fat supplies in grammes per day respectively. Per caput supplies in terms of quantity are derived from the total supplies available for human consumption, indicated under "Food" in the food balance sheets in Part I and under "Food (net)" in the food balance sheets in Parts II and III, through dividing by the total population actually partaking of the food supplies during the reference period, i.e., the present-in-area (de facto) population within the present geographical boundaries of the country in question at the mid-point of the reference period. In other words, nationals living abroad during the reference period are excluded but foreigners living in the country are included. Adjustments are made wherever possible for part-time presence or absence, such as temporary migrants and tourists, and for special population groups not partaking of the national food supply such as aborigines, living under subsistence conditions (if it has not been possible to include their production in the food balance sheets) and refugees supported by special schemes such as UNRRA and CARE (if it has not been possible to allow for these under imports). The population figure used in the food balance sheets is indicated in the top left-side corner.

For the purpose of calculating the caloric value and the protein and fat content of the per caput food supplies, considerable research was carried out, to obtain additional information regarding the specifications of the foods required for the choice of the appropriate food composition factors. For example, the choice of the appropriate food composition factors for wheat flour, among other factors, depends on the water content, the variety and the degree of milling. The choice of the corresponding factors for cheese depends on whether cheese is derived from whole milk, partly whole milk or skim milk from cows, sheep, goats, buffaloes, camels or other animals and whether the cheese is hard, semi-soft or soft. First-hand expert knowledge available in the FAO both in the fields of nutrition and food technology, and available national, regional and international food composition tables proved to be of particular value in this respect. For reasons of international comparability, once the commodities had been sufficiently specified, FAO's international food composition tables were generally used for the choice of the food composition factors to be actually applied ^{12/} in the food balance sheet prepared in the FAO as well as those standardized by the OECD. For the member countries of CAIS, for which the food balance sheets, as already indicated, were prepared by the CAIS secretariat, as a general rule the food composition tables prepared by the Nutrition Institute for Central America and Panama, for use in Latin America ^{13/} were utilized. In the food balance sheets received from the countries themselves national food composition tables are used as a rule. Totals of the caloric value and the protein and fat content are shown by commodity groups. In addition, a grand total is given, excluding the contribution of alcoholic and soft beverages, which is shown separately in all food balance sheets in Part I and the food balance sheets in Parts II and III, whenever related information was recorded by countries.

Technical Conversion Factors and Statistical Notes:

In all cases, where the food balance sheets were prepared in the FAO on the basis of a set of commodity supply/utilization accounts, i.e., in the food balance sheets in Part I, the assumptions underlying the estimates of the different types of utilization as well as all technical conversion factors used, are shown in a separate table. Other additional relevant information is given in notes.

^{12/} FAO (1954): Food Composition Tables (Minerals and vitamins) for international use, FAO Nutrition Studies No. 11, Rome, Italy.

^{13/} Comité Interdepartamental de Nutrición para la Defensa Nacional, Instituto Nacional para Artritis y Enfermedades Metabólicas, Institutos Nacionales de la Salud, Bethesda, Maryland, E.I.U.U. y Instituto de Nutrición de Centro América y Panamá, Ciudad de Guatemala, Guatemala, C.A.: Woot-Tsuen Wu Leung in cooperation with Marina Flores (1961): TABLA DE COMPOSICION DE ALIMENTOS PARA USO EN AMERICA LATINA

Language and Glossary:

The textual part of this publication is given in the three official languages of the FAO - English, French and Spanish, but the statistical tables in English only. Glossaries in English alphabetical order are however provided giving the French and Spanish translation of the names of all commodities and commodity groups appearing in the food balance sheets in the three parts respectively. For a number of terms not in general use, botanical names are shown side by side with the English terms to avoid any possible misunderstanding. The French and Spanish translations of the terms appearing in the column headings of the food balance sheet formats used in the three parts, as well as of the assumption sheet, are given in the French and Spanish version of the introduction.

Units and Symbols:

The units used are indicated in the food balance sheets themselves. In all cases, the metric system has been applied. Generally, data on total supply and utilization items are recorded in thousand metric tons or, in the case of small countries, in hundred metric tons or metric tons. Live animals are recorded in thousand heads or, in the case of small countries, in hundred heads or heads. Data on the quantity of the per caput food consumption are recorded in kilogrammes per year or grammes per day, the caloric value in kilocalories per day and the protein and fat content in grammes per day respectively. The following symbols have been used:

- (): FAO estimates for production, trade and changes in stocks
- * : Re-appears in another section of the food balance sheet
- : Not applicable
- A period (.) : indicates the decimal place as in English usage
- ... : not available (used only in Part III)
- / : denotes a split year falling inside the two calendar years indicated, e.g., 1964/65 denotes a twelve month period beginning sometime in 1964 and ending in 1965. The split-year used in food balance sheets usually coincides with the so-called agricultural year, the beginning of which is determined by the harvest period of major crops.
- Blank space: generally indicates none or negligible quantities (i.e., less than half of the reporting unit) except in the column "Extraction Rate" in the food balance sheets in Parts II and III where blank space indicates that there is no extraction.

Country U.S.S.R.

- 664 -

Population 230,556,000

(thousand metric tons unless otherwise specified)

Year 1964-66 Average

Commodity	Production	Changes in Stocks	Foreign Trade		Available Supply	Distribution							Per Caput Consumption				
			Gross Exports	Gross Imports		Animal Feed	Seed	Manufacture	Waste	Food (Gross)	Extr. Rate	Food (Net)	Kilogr. Per Year	Grams Per Day	Calories Per Day Number	Proteins Per Day Grams	Fat Per Day Grams
VI FRUIT																	
Citrus:																	
Oranges	33			168	201					201		201	0.9	2.4	1	-	-
Lemons				50	50					50		50	0.2	0.6	-	-	-
Bananas				21	21					21		21	0.1	0.2	-	-	-
Other	7590			301	7891			2232	1214	4445		4445	19.3	52.8	24	0.3	0.3
Dried				55	55					55		55	0.2	0.7	2	-	-
Total															27	0.3	0.3
VII MEAT																	
Beef and veal	3271		70	153	3354					3354		3354	14.5	39.9	65	6.1	4.4
Mutton and lamb	846				846					846		846	3.6	10.1	12	1.3	0.7
Pigmeat	3062				3062					3062		3062	13.3	36.4	137	3.6	13.5
Poultry meat	677			15	692					692		692	3.0	8.2	11	1.0	0.7
Other	207		18		189					189		189	0.8	2.2	2	0.4	0.1
Offals	775				775					775		775	3.4	9.2	13	1.5	0.7
Total															240	13.9	20.1
VIII EGGS	1640			35	1675		82			1593		1593	6.9	18.9	27	2.1	2.0
IX FISH																	
Finfish	4856		255	103	4704	20				4684		4684	20.3	55.7	21	3.0	0.3
Shellfish	52		26		26					26		26	0.1	0.3	-	-	-
Total															21	3.0	0.3
X MILK																	
Whole milk	70606		57	143	70692	11024		24782	3535	31351		31351	136.0	372.5	209	13.0	9.3
Skim milk	19764				19764	11497		2875	1185	4207		4207	18.2	50.0	19	1.8	0.2
Cheese	967		6	5	966					966		966	4.2	11.5	24	1.8	1.6
Total															252	16.6	11.1

